

## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND FULTON STS.

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Volume XX. No. 134

AMUSEMENTS THIS MORNING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth st.—WILLIAM TELL.

THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—CORIOLANUS—THE IRISH TUTOR.

BOVARY THEATRE, Bowry—KISS IN THE DARK—THE SEVEN TEMPTATIONS—COLUMBIA'S SON.

BURLINGTON THEATRE, Chambers street—DAVID COPPERFIELD—STANLEY TWINE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—TIT FOR TAT—POPPING THE QUESTION—KISS IN THE DARK.

AMERICAN MUSEUM—Afternoon—LADY OF THE LAKE. Evening—LADY OF THE LAKE—TO OLEBOE BERSO.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—Mechanics' Hall—472 Broadway.

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 339 Broadway—BUCKLEY'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE.

CHINESE ASSEMBLY ROOMS, 339 Broadway—PANDORA OF EUROPE AND SONG OF SEASIDE.

PERMANENT BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, 63 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE.

New York, Saturday, May 5, 1855.

Mails for the Pacific.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—CALIFORNIA EDITION.

The United States mail steamship George Law, Capt. G. V. Fox, will leave this port this afternoon at two o'clock, for Aspinwall.

The mails for California and other parts of the Pacific, will close at one o'clock.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD—California edition—containing the latest intelligence from all parts of the world, will be published at eleven o'clock this morning.

Single copies, in wrapper, ready for mailing, sixpence.

Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

The News.

By the arrival of the Atlantic at this port yesterday we have nine days later intelligence from Europe. Her news is of a most important character. The Vienna Congress has definitively broken up on the 21st, the Russian plenipotentiary having rejected the last proposition of England and France relative to the limitation of the Russian naval forces in the Black Sea. Lord John Russell and M. Drouyn de L'Huys had taken leave of the other members of the conference and were about to return home. All hope of peace arising from this quarter is therefore at an end. To the fortunes of war we must now look for a solution of the questions which were agitated at the conference.

To the energetic prosecution of this alternative the allies seem to be at least applying themselves. The king talked of and frequently postponed attack upon Sebastopol commenced on the 9th. We have in the time selected for it a cue to the weather observations which have, for some time past, formed so prominent a feature in Lord Raglan's despatches. We are told that the fire opened at 5 A. M., in a storm of wind and rain which drove the smoke of the guns towards the Russian line, so as to prevent the enemy from taking range of the besieging batteries. What a triumph this practical result must have been for the much abused and patient veteran who commands the English forces. If he has not shown eminent strategic skill, he has at least demonstrated the utility of his weather gauge.

The results of the first day's fire are stated to have been advantageous to the besiegers. The batteries on the Mamelon tower were silenced; the Redan continued to fire only six guns, and the Flagstaff battery was silenced by the French. In a telegraph message to St. Petersburg, dated the 15th, Prince Gortschakoff asserts that the little damage that had been effected up to that day had been entirely repaired, and that the place was in as complete a state of defence as before. In a despatch from General Canrobert, it would seem from the terms used that the besiegers had effected a lodgment in the Garden batteries; but his language on this point is so vague that some doubt exists with regard to the fact. We are the less disposed to credit it, because, being one of the chief objects to be gained by a general assault, more importance would have been attached to it in the French General's report.

Every effort is still being made by the belligerents to increase their effective strength. Some of the best regiments of the Turkish army have been transported by sea from Euphrates to Sebastopol—the Egyptian division, a fine body of men, had been despatched to the Crimea in all haste from Constantinople, and the Sardean contingent was immediately expected. The Russian garrison had been strengthened by powerful reinforcements—fresh troops having been sent to replace those which had been disabled by fatigue or sickness.

The visit of Louis Napoleon to the English Court had been as melodramatically effective as most of the other carefully deliberated movements of that remarkable personage. By his express desire the reception of the imperial couple was as public and as solemn as the unanimity of all classes could make it.

The once despatched exile no doubt desired to make his English detractors suitably themselves by the inconsistency of their conduct. If such was his object, he was amply gratified. There never was seen anything like the enthusiasm manifested during his brief sojourn in the English capital. The London Times, once the most violent and inveterate of his assailants, devoted, day after day, columns after columns of the most fulsome panegyric to his glorification. It would be worth while to place some of these extravagant effusions in juxtaposition with the famous article in which "The Thunderer" formerly caricatured the adventurer who attempted to invade France with a live eagle and a couple of dozen of champagne!

From a statement in the London Morning Herald, which we publish in another column, it would appear that it has been decided with the English ministry that the French Emperor is to take the command of the allied armies in the Crimea.

We learn from our private correspondence that, in his letters from Vienna to his ministerial colleagues, Lord John Russell has constantly impressed upon them the necessity of combining a compliance with the popular demand for searching reforms with the utmost vigor and energy in their administration of the War Department. It is well understood in the clubs of London that it is his lordship's opinion that without such combination one of two things will follow—either that the war spirit will die out from conviction of government inefficiency, or that when the war shall be brought to a conclusion, successful or otherwise, a revolution will ensue.

The Austrians seem to be carrying matters with a high hand in the Principality. Under the head of our foreign news will be found the account of an assassination committed by an Austrian officer at Krajova under circumstances of the greatest brutality, the murdered man being the husband of a lady into whose presence the officer endeavored to force his way. The Austrian General in command having refused to deliver up the offender, a riot ensued, in which some hundreds were killed on both sides. The Austrian troops were driven out of the city, and at the last accounts remained encamped outside the walls.

The correspondent at Rome of the London News, communicates the details of an accident which occurred in the monastery of St. Agnes, by which the Pope, several cardinals, bishops, and other high dignitaries, narrowly escaped being crushed to death. During the reception of the pupils of the Propaganda College, who were admitted to the honor of kissing the Pope's foot, the

flooring of the large hall gave way, and all present, with the exception of Cardinal Antonelli, who clung to one of the windows, were precipitated into the vault beneath. His Holiness escaped without injury, but Cardinals Martini and Patrizi were severely hurt. The particulars of the accident will be found in another column.

In another column will be found some interesting correspondence from Madrid, explaining the causes of the recent enemies against the government, and giving some additional information concerning Cuban affairs. The Spanish government has at last succeeded in realizing a loan of 40,000,000 of reales, or about \$2,000,000, sufficient to extricate it for the present out of its financial difficulties.

Elsewhere will be found a letter from Horatio J. Perry, Esq., our Charge d'Affaires in Spain, in reply to the statements contained in the letter of one of our Washington correspondents, dated March 17, and published March 19. Mr. Perry complains that these statements are wholly incorrect and at the same time injurious to him. He states that he never addressed or received any communications from Mr. Cushing or Senor Calderon de la Barca on the subject referred to in our correspondent's letter. He never played the spy to anybody or for anybody, and never failed in his duty to Mr. Soule as a member of his legation, nor even addressed Mr. Marcy or any member of the government, either directly or indirectly, during the time Mr. Soule was at its head and was responsible for its transactions.

When Mr. Perry became directly responsible to the government, he of course acted as in his judgment seemed right without reference to Mr. Soule's views. He attests as utterly false the assertion that while writing one thing to the Secretary of State he wrote another and a different thing to Mr. Soule, asperging the administration and designating its course as treacherous and cowardly. Such statements he says should not be made without proof; and the proof he calls for.

The Paris Monitor publishes the conclusion of Louis Napoleon's History of the Crimean campaign. It seems to rely on the acquisition of the Austrian alliance as a sufficient recompense for all the disasters with which the military operations of the allies have been attended.

The article in the Herald of March 21, on the position of our government with regard to the proposed abolition of the Sound dues, had created an intense interest in all the Baltic ports.

Layard, the explorer of Nineveh, made a telling speech to the electors of Liverpool on the 23d, in which he showed up the administrative incapacity of the government in connection with the war.

Before the news came to hand yesterday about 1,200 bales of cotton were sold at full prices. After its publication no sales were made. The foreign news has not for some time exercised any influence upon this market for breadstuffs, which have been regulated by local supply and demand. Common and medium grades of four were firm. Southern white wheat sold at \$2.65. Indian corn was higher, and closed at \$1.24. For mixed, delivered, 113c. for Southern white, and 115c. a 116c. for yellow do. Provisions continued firm, with a fair amount of sales. To Liverpool there was not much doing beyond engagements of cotton, while a fair amount of shipments were being made for the continent.

On Tuesday next the summer arrangements on the New Jersey Railroad will commence. Its through trains for Philadelphia will leave as follows, passengers taking the ferry boat on the New York side:—Mail train, 8 A. M.; Kensington express, 10 A. M.; New Jersey accommodation train, 12 P. M.; Express train, 4 P. M.; and Mail train, 6 P. M. Through tickets and baggage checked to Washington in the 8 A. M. and 6 P. M. trains. We understand the authorities of Jersey City are about to take the necessary steps to prevent the horde of baggage smelters, which infest the railroad depot, continuing their depredations upon travelers.

About noon yesterday a destructive fire took place in the saw mill of Mr. Bidwell, No. 6 Amity place, Laurens street. The flames spread rapidly, destroying the building in which the fire originated, together with No. 14, adjoining, and damaging other property. The loss is estimated at forty thousand dollars.

The ladies of the Methodist Episcopal Home Missionary Society of this city celebrated the eleventh anniversary of the society at the Tabernacle last evening, when the reports of its operations for the past year were read, showing very successful results. Addresses were made by Bishop Simpson, Rev. Mr. Mercien, and others.

On Thursday last, an Oswego canal boat, bound up the North river, with a freight valued at \$40,000, sprung a leak, and sank near the mouth of Rondout creek. The greater part of the freight was saved.

The jury in the case of Johnson, on trial at Kingston, for the murder of his wife, after being out sixteen hours, rendered a verdict of acquittal.

The bill providing for the sale of the main line of the public works of Pennsylvania, finally passed in the Senate of that State yesterday. As amended it fixes the price at eight million dollars, and if purchased by the Pennsylvania Railroad, at nine millions.

The prohibitory liquor law of Michigan goes into effect on the 14th inst.

The War in Europe—Bombardment of Sebastopol.

At last, the attack on Sebastopol has begun. On the morning of the 9th of April, the fire opened from the French and English batteries, and lasted until the latest advice left, which was on the 17th. Accounts differ as to its effect. The British officers state that their fire had silenced several Russian batteries, and proved itself superior at all points to that of the city; allowing however that the Russians displayed great energy and courage in repairing their losses. The Russian General on the other hand declares that Sebastopol was as strong as ever at the close of the sixth day of the bombardment; giving credit to the allies, however, for having rained a few shells upon it. In respect of loss, it appears to have been greater on the side of the Russians than on that of the allies.

The attack by bombardment had been expected for some days in the camp. It was rendered necessary by the approach of summer, which has improved the roads, enabled the Russians to pour regiments after regiments into the place, and menaced the allied camp with malaria. That it must end in a repulse of the allies, seems highly probable. Though we have no detailed statement of the Russian force in the place, we know that men and stores have been arriving for many months, and the general impression is that the defenders outnumber the assailants. All that money, science, time and energy can do towards rendering it impregnable has been done. On the other hand, notwithstanding the reinforcements lately received from England and France, the allied army had not reached its contemplated strength by the 9th April. Fifteen thousand bayonets was a liberal calculation for the British army; and the French hospitals were crowded. The prospect is that the bombardment will eventuate in the destruction of a portion of the Russian works; which will immediately be erected anew; and that it will not be followed by an assault.

But military operations at Sebastopol bear a very small proportion, in point of importance, to the movements which have taken place elsewhere. Even if the allies should take that place, it is doubtful, very doubtful, whether it could be held, and certain that the invader could go no farther. But the failure

of the peace negotiations at Vienna renders its fate almost unimportant. It is now certain that the war is going to be a great war and a long war; and equally clear that it must be fought on the Rhine, in Germany, and in no outskirts of the empire. The last hope of peace destroyed, the Czar will necessarily turn his thoughts at once to the subject of offensive operations. A mere line of defence in a part of the empire never thoroughly Russian will not satisfy his people, or enable him to fulfill his destiny. He must turn the tables on his enemies, and having kept them in check when they entered his territory, must see whether they can do the like when he pours his Cossacks on the Rhine. The time for half measures is past. Germany can no longer bestride the fence. Austria, as well as Prussia, must take the field; the first, perhaps—though we doubt it—on the side of the Western Powers, the latter certainly with Russia. Let people prepare to hear that Alexander is at the head of an army of 300,000 men and that his headquarters are at Coblenz.

Well may the British lords in their fear and their helplessness ask Napoleon to lead their armies. It will need a giant to grapple with the foe. Napoleon has not yet given any proofs of military skill. He has never served in any army. But soldiering, unlike all other professions, needs no training. Many of the greatest generals the world has seen never took the field till they found themselves at the head of thousands of men: Louis Napoleon may turn out a worthy nephew of his uncle. He has decision, energy, courage; what more is needed?

The war fairly begun, on this grand scale, with two Emperors for generals, four first class nations at least for combatants, and the garden of Central Europe for a battle-field, people may expect events of the most startling character to follow each other in rapid succession. In such a convulsion, nothing is impossible.

The Russians may win a battle and once more dictate peace from the Tuilleries. Or they may be defeated, and Berlin or Moscow a second time trampled under the heel of Frenchmen. Or disaster may beget revolution in France and England, and revolutionary governments hasten to conclude a disgraceful peace. Or the same thing may occur in Russia, and Alexander like so many of his ancestors may be assassinated to make way for a usurper. There is no limit in short to speculation. One thing alone is certain: and that is that the war must be the greatest war the world has ever seen; and that in proportion to the men engaged and the money it costs must be the disaster inflicted on commerce, industry and the pacific interests. The fall in consols is only a premonitory symptom: want of money, stagnation of trade, diversion of labor, cessation of industry are as certain to follow as the winter follows the autumn.

THE KANSAS QUESTION AND THE ADMINISTRATION.—We publish to-day a letter from Missouri, which gives a totally different view of the recent troubles in Kansas from that of Governor Reeder, and his side of the question. We have now heard both sides, and the conduct of the Missourians, in striking a balance between the accounts of both parties, appears to be about six for one to half a dozen for the other. Read our letter from Missouri. It gives some very interesting and curious facts concerning the trials of squatter sovereignty and squatter life in Kansas.

It has been said that an attempt is being made at Washington to secure the appointment of the dismissed Judge Loring, of Massachusetts, as Governor of Kansas, in the place of the present incumbent; but according to our latest information, Gov. Reeder has resolved to go out there again, at all hazards, to look after his land speculations. What will Mr. Pierce do? It is stated that his Cabinet are five for Reeder, viz.—Marcy, Guthrie, Cushing, McClelland and Campbell; and two for the expulsion of Reeder—Jeff. Davis and Dobbin—both stringent Southern men. The issue with the President is between Marcy and Davis; and upon this question, in this shape, our amiable and accommodating Executive cannot very well carry water upon both shoulders. He must either supersede Reeder or retain him; and if he is retained he must be supported.

Thus, at last, we shall be able to understand where our shuffling chief magistrate stands on the Kansas-Nebraska question. When the repeal of the Missouri compromise was first mooted he was opposed to it; and his organ, the Washington Union, declared that it must never be touched. But the Southern Senators readily persuaded him that the repeal would make him, while, if he refused it, he would be lost, bag and baggage, in the South. So Mr. Pierce went for the repeal; but the appointment of Mr. Reeder to Kansas proves that the bill was a trick upon the South. The Reeder plot for abolishing Kansas meets, however, with a sudden and most ominous rebuff; and our Missouri correspondent assures us that the Southern people of that State and Arkansas and Kentucky, are organizing, on a formidable scale, men and means to crush out the anti-slavery societies in Kansas.

The question then recurs, what will Mr. Pierce do? He will, most probably, as usual, shuffle off and evade all responsibility, until the hostile parties moving upon Kansas are involved in a border and sectional war. With this most treacherous and imbecile administration at the helm, the existing state of things and the issue in Kansas are full of danger. Can't Tammany Hall do something for the relief of Mr. Pierce? Where is John Cochrane now?

TEN DAYS GRACE.—Within ten days Archbishop Hughes has pledged himself to prove Senator Brooks the next thing to a Senator that has been guilty of lying. This, we presume, will be done by a transcript from the records of the Archbishop's church property in this city. Senator Brooks has put it down as equal to five millions of dollars in value, and the Archbishop will probably show that he is thus guilty of a falsehood of the magnificent proportion of at least three millions of dollars. The Archbishop threw the "vile insect" the other day out of the window, in emulation of Uncle Toby; but we now suppose that, with the expiration of his ten days' grace, the victim will be impaled alive. Why not deliver him over to Alderman Briggs?

TEMPERANCE AND THE CLERGY.—We presume that the Rev. Mr. Chapin and Dr. Tyng will not forget the new liquor law in their sermons from the pulpit to-morrow. Very well. Let them take hold; but political harangues upon temperance in a theatre are a different thing. Let them keep out of the dirty arena of politics, or their sacred robes must be defiled. That's all.

## THE NEW ENGLAND KNOW NOTHINGS—A HINT TO THE WISE.—THE KNOW NOTHINGS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE AND CONNECTICUT, or a controlling majority of them, are rapidly going the way of their Massachusetts brethren, heading into the slough of abolitionism. But the recent vote upon the case of Judge Loring shows that there is a very respectable Know Nothing minority in Massachusetts, as we presume there is in the other New England States, dead against these abolition tendencies. We therefore throw out the hint to this conservative minority of the New England American Order to come out from among the foul party ralling the roost among them, and make a common cause with the Know Nothing of New York, New Jersey, and other States, on high national principles. Thus, when the good things of the great anticipated national victory of 1856 shall come to be divided, the sound and true men of New England, though in a minority, will come in for a fair share—otherwise they will be ruled out as among the abolitionists themselves. Let the conservative Know Nothing, then, of the New England States, set up for themselves, and begin by sending a lot of independent delegates to the Philadelphia National Council that can look the Virginians in the face without blinking. It is the very best thing they can do.

## THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Trouble among the Know Nothings of Illinois. CHICAGO, May 4, 1855.

The State Know Nothing Convention adjourned last evening, after a stormy session. It is stated that the disruption took place on the slavery question.

From Washington. WASHINGTON, May 4, 1855.

Judge Lumpkin preemptorily declined the Judgeship in the Court of Claims.

Secretary Guthrie with his family has left for Kentucky, and will be absent ten days.

John Van Buren, Esq., arrived here to-day.

The Gold Mines of Arkansas. CHICAGO, May 3, 1855.

The St. Louis Intelligencer of yesterday contains an article expressing a full belief in the existence of abundant gold deposits at the source of the Arkansas river, concerning which we have of late had rumors.

The Case of Booth, of Milwaukee. WASHINGTON, May 4, 1855.

In the case of the United States vs. Booth, of Wisconsin, for a violation of the Fugitive Slave law, a writ of habeas corpus, returnable to the Supreme Court of the United States, for the purpose of determining the question of the limit of the jurisdiction between the courts of the States and those of the United States.

Western Navigation. BUFFALO, May 4, 1855.

Navigation continues unobstructed. The steamers Western World and Buckeye State arrived here this morning, and the propeller Saginaw, from Milwaukee, at 4 o'clock this afternoon. She reports the north shore of Lake Erie free from ice, and experienced only sixty hours detention in all on the trip. Several sail vessels under the light-house, bound up the river, were delayed by the ice. The arrivals bring 6,000 barrels of flour and 12,000 bushels of wheat.

The steamer Mayflower, from Oswego, arrived here this morning, with a cargo of goods for Green Bay and other ports in Wisconsin, being the first consignment from New York to the Western States, through Canada, via Toronto and the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railroad.

Markets. PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD. PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1855.

We have no change to report in the market for money. Stocks are dull. Reading, 45; Morris Canal, 14; Long Island Railroad, 16; Pennsylvania Railroad, 43; Pennsylvania State 8, 8 1/2.

The Martha Washington Case. ARRIVAL OF THREE MORE OF THE ALLEGED CONSPIRATORS FROM CINCINNATI IN CHARGE OF THE OFFICERS.

Last evening, officers J. Bruen, C. C. Bruen, and Carr, of Cincinnati, arrived in this city, having custody of three alleged conspirators in the Martha Washington case, who along with Benjamin W. Kimball and others, stand indicted for having, on the 8th of January, 1852, feloniously obtained the signature of the officers of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company in this city to a written instrument (a policy of insurance), and thereby fraudulently obtaining the sum of \$4,500 from the insurance company. The officers left Cincinnati on Wednesday afternoon at 5 o'clock, and were to be immediately followed by other policemen, having in charge Adams and Rufus Chapin, also indicted for the same offence. The accused were taken before Justice Connolly, who committed them to the Tombs for the present.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, May 3.

Benjamin W. Kimball, one of the conspirators in the Martha Washington case, was again brought before Judge Foster yesterday morning, on the writ of habeas corpus which was obtained on Monday last. The original of the requisition from the Governor of New York, certified copies of the record, showing their indictment in the New York courts for obtaining money on false pretences, and other papers in the case, were produced and read.

Mr. Clarke, counsel for the prisoners, did not deny the requisition or the indictment, but proposed to show, 1st, that the money was obtained by fraud; 2d, that the same was obtained by fraud; and 3d, that the same was obtained by fraud.

The court decided that it could not hear Mr. Clark on any of these points. It could inquire into the duty of the Governor of New York, or even of this State. Under the act of Congress fugitives from justice were to be taken into custody, and the court was to inquire into the duty of the Governor of New York, or even of this State.

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